Appendix K Detailed Summary of the Preferred Alternative Land Use Plan Amendment for Wildland Fire and Fuels Management

| Critical Management Option | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Goals and Objectives | Rationales for Assigning | Appropriate Management Response | Fuels Management Activities | | |
| | Management Option | for Suppression Actions | | | |
| Provide for public safety. | Public Safety | Firefighter and public safety are the first priority. | Emphasis on prevention, community planning, risk assessments, | | |
| | | Control of wildland fire is always secondary to | and mitigation to prevent and exclude fire. | | |
| Provide appropriate | Inhabited property. | human life. | | | |
| protection to inhabited | | | Fuel treatments will be based on community planning and risk | | |
| structures and other | Urban Areas. | Highest priority for assigning firefighting | assessments or preservation of cultural sites or BLM facilities | | |
| physical developments. | Wildland Halan Intenda | resources. | and physical developments. | | |
| Preserve National Historic | Wildland-Urban Interface | Immediate continuing aggregative actions to | Treatment Methods: | | |
| Landmarks. | Area with permanent residences. | Immediate, continuing aggressive actions to protect the areas from fires. | 1. Mechanical | | |
| Landmarks. | residences. | protect the areas from fires. | 2. Manual | | |
| Manage vegetation adjacent | Valuable cultural resources, | Emphasis on protecting human life and inhabited | 3. Prescribed fire as appropriate to site and | | |
| to populated areas to reduce | including National Historic | structures, site protection and preventing damage | situation. | | |
| risk of wildfires. | Landmarks. | to or loss of cultural sites. | | | |
| | | | As new technology and methods become available, biomass | | |
| Minimize effects of | Collaborative management | A Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) is | utilization of debris as a result of projects will be considered. | | |
| wildland fire in areas where | with adjacent landowner | completed if the fire escapes initial attack to | | | |
| current land use conflicts | | determine necessary suppression actions, the | Fire management projects may also be developed and | | |
| with natural role of fire. | Complete protection of | commitment level of fire fighting resources, and to | implemented in support of scientific research and in cooperation | | |
| | designated sites. | estimate cost | with BLM cooperators and partners. | | |
| | Mark National Pine Disc | W/1411 C | | | |
| | Meet National Fire Plan objectives. | Wildland fire use for resource benefit may be considered as a management alternative in very | | | |
| | objectives. | extraordinary circumstances. | | | |
| | | extraordinary circumstances. | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | Suppression Objectives: | Anticipated Annual Fuel Treatment Projects: | | |
| | | 1. Public and firefighter safety. | Manual or Mechanical treatment projects: 25-50 average | | |
| | | 2. 95% of the fires are suppressed at 5 acres or | annual acres. Prescribed fire to burn debris resulting from | | |
| | | less. | manual treatments. | | |
| | | 3. No structures lost. | | | |

| Full Management Option Goals and Objectives | Rationales for Assigning | Appropriate Management Response | Fuels Management Activities |
|---|--|--|--|
| | Management Option | for Suppression Actions | |
| Provide appropriate protection to | Prevent damage or loss of | Firefighter and public safety is the first priority. | Emphasis is on working collaboratively with adjacent |
| identified uninhabited structures and | physical developments, | Control of wildland fire is always secondary to | landowners on community planning, risk assessments, |
| property including BLM facilities and | structures or sites while | human life. | prevention, and mitigation to prevent, minimize, or |
| physical developments. | balancing cost with value at | | exclude fire while maintaining ecosystem health. |
| | risk | Priority below Critical for assigning fire fighting | |
| Preserve structures and sites on or | | resources. | Fuel treatments will be base on community planning |
| eligible for National Register of | BLM administrative sites, | | and risk assessments, preservation of cultural sites or |
| Historic Places. | cabins, recreation facilities | Aggressive actions to minimize resource damage | BLM facilities and physical developments, or forest |
| | or other BLM physical | and to suppress fires at the smallest reasonable | health issues. |
| Preserve cultural and paleontological | developments. | size. | |
| sites. | | | Treatment Methods: |
| | Resource Value. | Prevent spread of fire to Critical sites. | 1. Mechanical |
| Minimize effects of wildland fire in | | | 2. Manual |
| areas where current land use conflicts | Minimize damage to | Emphasis on site protection and preventing | 3. Prescribed fire |
| with natural role of fire. | natural resources identified | damage to designated structures and resources. | |
| | for protection | | As new technology and methods become available, |
| Maintain species diversity while | commensurate with values | A WFSA is completed if the fire escapes initial | biomass utilization of debris as a result of projects will |
| decreasing the probability of large | at risk. | attack. | be considered. |
| wildland fires in areas where land use | D 1. 1. 1. | 777'111 10° C 1 0° 1 | |
| or resource objectives necessitate | Preserve cultural sites. | Wildland fire use for resource benefit may be | Fire management projects may also be developed and |
| wildland fire be excluded. | Ctt | considered as a management alternative in | implemented in support of scientific research and in |
| Managa fan nagwinamanta af Ter | Structures on or eligible for the National Register of | extraordinary circumstances. | cooperation with BLM cooperators and partners. |
| Manage for requirements of T&E species' critical habitat, other special | Historical Places. | | |
| status species habitats, and migratory | Historical Places. | | |
| birds. | Promote healthy productive | | |
| onus. | ecosystems that support the | | |
| Maintain and protect subsistence uses | subsistence lifestyle. | | |
| and needs. | Subsistence mestyle. | | |
| una necas. | Collaborative management | Suppression Objectives: | Anticipated Annual Fuel Treatment Projects: |
| Maintain or enhance commercial | with adjacent landowner. | 1. Public and firefighter safety. | Prescribed fire: 20,000 average annual acres. |
| resource values. | with adjuctit fando wher. | 2. 90% of the fires are suppressed at 50 acres | Manual or Mechanical treatment: 20 average |
| resource variets. | Meet National Fire Plan | or less. | annual acres. |
| | objectives. | 3. No structures lost. | |

| | Rationales for Assigning | Appropriate Management Response for Suppression Actions | Fuels Management Activities |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| Goals and Objectives | Management Option | | |
| Manage vegetation to the | Fire-dependent ecosystems. | Firefighter and public safety is the first priority. | Potential Fuels Treatment objectives: |
| appropriate seral stages to | | Control of wildland fire is always secondary to | 1. Manipulate habitat |
| maintain watershed condition, | Long term ecological | human life. | 2. Reduce fuel loading |
| ecosystem health, and habitat | health | | 3. Break up fuel continuity |
| conditions for fish and wildlife. | | Surveillance to observe fire activity and to | 4. Reduce hazards surrounding cultural and other |
| | Biodiversity | determine if site-specific values or adjacent | identified sites |
| Sustain the natural range of | | higher priority management areas are | 5. Improve ecological health. |
| variation in plant composition and | Minimize the anticipated | compromised. | |
| structure. | negative effects of | | Allowable Fuel Treatment Methods: |
| | suppression efforts. | Wildland Fire Use for Resource Benefit: Fires | 1. Mechanical |
| Sustain the proper functioning | | are allowed to burn under the influence of natural | 2. Manual |
| condition of riparian areas. | Costs of suppression | forces within predetermined areas to accomplish | 3. Prescribed fire |
| | exceed values at risk. | resource objectives while continuing protection | |
| Maintain and protect subsistence | | of human life and site-specific values. | As technology and methods become available, biomass |
| uses and needs. | Collaborative management | | utilization of debris as a result of projects will be |
| Maintain visual diversity. | with adjacent landowner. | When warranted, suppression actions may be | considered. |
| | | taken either to fully suppress the fire or for site- | |
| Manage for requirements of T&E | Meet National Fire Plan | specific protection. | Fire management projects may also be developed and |
| species' critical habitat, other | objectives. | | implemented in support of scientific research and in |
| special status species habitats, and | | A WFSA is completed if suppression actions | cooperation with BLM cooperators and partners. |
| migratory birds. | | other than surveillance are necessary. | |
| Minimize the adverse effects of | | Emphasis: | |
| fire suppression efforts. | | 1. Resource benefit | |
| Tr | | 2. Site-specific protection as needed. | |
| Balance acres burned with values | | 3. Keep wildland fires from crossing into | |
| at risk against suppression costs. | | Critical, Full or Modified (before conversion) | |
| 2 11 | | areas. | |
| | | Summussian Objections | Auticin ated Americal Engl Treatment Durington |
| | | Suppression Objectives: | Anticipated Annual Fuel Treatment Projects: |
| | | 1. Public and firefighter safety. | Prescribed fire: 1,000 average annual acres |
| | | 2. Number of fires and annual acres burned | |
| | | would be dependent on weather and | |
| | | vegetation conditions and be within the | |
| | | historical fire regime for the vegetation type. 3. 10% of fires >10,000 acres | |

| Modified Management Option Goals and Objectives Rationales for Assigning Appropriate Management Response Fuels Management Activities | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Godis and Objectives | Management Option | for Suppression Actions | Tuels Management Activities | |
| Manage for requirements of T&E | Fire-dependent ecosystems. | Firefighter and public safety is the first priority. | Potential Fuels Treatment objectives: | |
| species' critical habitat, other special | | Control of wildland fire is always secondary to | 1. Manipulate habitat | |
| status species habitats, and | Appropriate balance of cost | human life. | 2. Reduce fuel loading | |
| migratory birds. | and acres burned. | | 3. Break up fuel continuity | |
| | | Before conversion date, initial attack based on the | 4. Reduce hazards surrounding cultural and other | |
| Maintain species diversity while | Moderate adverse | availability of resources with the intent to contain | identified sites. | |
| decreasing the probability of large | environmental effects of | the fire. A WFSA is completed if the fire escapes | 5. Improve ecological health | |
| wildland fires in areas where | fire suppression activities. | initial attack. If a deviation from the appropriate | | |
| resource objectives necessitate | | management response is necessary, wildland fire | Allowable Fuel Treatment Methods: | |
| wildland fire be minimized. | Balancing of acres burned | use for resource benefit may be considered as a | 1. Mechanical | |
| | with suppression costs, | management alternative. | 2. Manual | |
| Maintain and protect subsistence | values at risk, and the | After designated conversion date, the operational | 3. Prescribed fire | |
| uses and needs. | accomplishment of | response to Modified lands is surveillance to | | |
| | resource management | observe fire activity and to determine if site- | As technology and methods become available, biomass | |
| Maintain visual diversity. | objectives. | specific values or adjacent higher priority | utilization of debris as a result of projects will be | |
| 3.5.1 | 3.5 | management areas are compromised and | considered. | |
| Moderate the adverse effects of fire | Maintain historic fire | wildland fire use. A WFSA is completed if | | |
| suppression efforts. | regime to the extent | suppression actions other than surveillance are | Fire management projects may also be developed and | |
| Maintain an anhance material | possible. | necessary. | implemented in support of scientific research and in | |
| Maintain or enhance potential commercial resource values. | Collaborative management | Emphasis: | cooperation with BLM cooperators and partners. | |
| commercial resource values. | with adjacent landowner. | 1. Site-specific protection as needed. | | |
| Balance acres burned with values at | with adjacent fandowner. | 2. Keep wildland fires from crossing into Full or | | |
| risk against suppression costs. | Meet National Fire Plan | Critical areas. | | |
| risk against suppression costs. | objectives. | 3. Manage fire size while allowing wildland fire to | | |
| • | objectives. | benefit resources by restrict number of acres burned | | |
| | | during time of year when large fires are likely to | | |
| | | occur. | | |
| | | | | |
| | | Suppression Objectives: | Anticipated Annual Fuel Treatment Projects: | |
| | | 1. Public and firefighter safety. | Prescribed fire: 3,000 average annual acres. | |
| | | 2. 85% of the fires are suppressed at 750 acres | | |
| | | or less. | | |